

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

NO. 31.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:34 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 6:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	12:00 " "
12:30 " "	12:42 a. m.

## TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:35 " "	4:50 " "
5:10 " "	5:35 " "
5:55 " "	6:14 " "
6:30 " "	7:00 " "
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	11:35 " "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 to 2:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:45	12:03
.....	.....	4:05
.....	.....	12:39

## MAIL CLOSING.

North .....	6 55	12:09
.....	——	5:24
South .....	6:15	

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg.	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Mrs. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

## Fire Destroys Block in San Jose.

San Jose.—An entire block in the business district of the local Chinatown was wiped out by fire Sunday morning. The loss will amount to \$50,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. The buildings, which comprised four general merchandise stores, the Chinese jail, several lodging-houses, a drug store, a tobacco manufactory and the Baptist Mission, were owned by the Heinlen estate of this city.

## WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

### Recent Important Occurrences Presented in Kaleidoscopic Array.

### SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

### Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week in a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Ivan Kaleiff, who assassinated Grand Duke Sergius, February 17th, at Moscow, was executed last week.

Kirke La Shelle, the well-known theatrical manager, is dead at his home in Bellport, R. I., from diabetes. He had been ill only one week.

Owing to a protracted attack of grippe, American Ambassador McCormick, on the advice of his physician, has left Paris and gone to Dieppe for a short rest and recuperation.

Russian Minister of Agriculture Veroloff has resigned and has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire, which is equivalent to his retirement from active public life.

It is officially announced that King Edward has appointed King Alfonso of Spain a General in the British Army. The appointment dates from May 17th, the birthday of the Spanish King.

It is semi-officially announced that Roumania has asked Turkey for satisfaction on account of the arrest of a number of Roumanian school inspectors in disregard of the privileges conferred upon them by the Porte.

At the conference of state and provincial Boards of Health at Washington, D. C., a report was adopted saying: "It is the belief of this conference that vaccination is the only true and practical preventative of small-pox."

The coroner's jury at Harrisburg, Pa., returned a verdict exonerating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from any blame for the South Harrisburg disaster last week, in which twenty-two lives were lost and more than 100 persons were injured.

On the order of Governor-General Wright, the American Bank at Manila has been closed and placed in charge of the Insular Auditor. No financial statement has been issued. The reason given for the closing of the bank is the protection of the depositors.

The municipality of Frankfurt, Germany, has decided to buy Rembrandt's "Betrayal of Samsun" from the Count Schoenberg gallery at Vienna, paying for it \$82,500. Of this sum \$72,500 was raised by private subscription, the city appropriating the remainder.

The American Federation of Musicians, in convention at Detroit, Mich., adopted a resolution expressing strong disapproval of all child labor, including juvenile bands of musicians. Atlantic City, Boston and Seattle sent invitations for the next convention.

Governor Deneen of Illinois has signed the anti-mob law introduced by Edward D. Green, colored member from the First district, Cook county. It provides for vacation by proclamation of the Sheriff's office when that official allows a prisoner to be taken from him and lynched.

Plans for the enlargement of terminal and dock facilities of Colon and Panama and the double tracking and re-equipping of the railroad, entailing an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000, were approved by the board of directors of the Panama Railroad Company at a meeting in New York.

The Dutch steamer *Wilhelmina* has been ordered confiscated by the naval prize court at Sasebo, Japan. The *Wilhelmina* was captured on January 17th last, in the Tsushima straits, by a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer, bound for Vladivostok with a cargo of Cardiff coal on board, and taken to Sasebo.

Judge Rogers of the United States District Court at St. Louis has issued an order allowing Ng Jung, a Chinese convicted and sentenced to a term of ninety days in the Missouri penitentiary for passing a raised ten-dollar bill, to retain his queue while serving his sentence. Jung told Judge Rogers that the retention of his queue was a

matter of religion. He will be the first prisoner confined in the State penitentiary who has not first been shorn.

A Russian imperial rescript issued last week modifies the restrictive decrees in nine of the western governments of Russia, giving Poles and Catholics their freedom for acquiring farming lands and purchasing landed properties and industrial premises, permitting schools to instruct in the Polish and Lithuanian languages, etc.

At the auction sale in London of the Louis Huth collection, a vase sold for \$29,500. The vase, which has a cover and in shape resembles a ginger jar, was bought in a shop on Wardour street for 12 shillings and sixpence several years ago. Huth bought it from the purchaser, paying \$125 for it. The total of the day's sale was \$125,125.

Two policemen were killed by unknown persons at midnight near Guppenberg Park, Riga, Russia. A bomb was thrown at a police patrol, with the result that a police commissioner was wounded and a policeman was killed. A policeman who was among those who pursued the bomb throwers was shot and killed by the assassins, who were armed with revolvers.

The steamship *Terra Nova* sailed last week from London for Tromsø, Norway, whence she will go to Franz Josef Land in search of the expedition headed by Anthony Fiala of Brooklyn, N. Y. Fiala sailed on the steamship *America*, fitted out by William Ziegler of New York for the purpose of attempting to reach the north pole by way of Franz Josef Land.

A life-size bust picture by Albrecht Durer of the Savior crowned with thorns has been found in the house of an obscure resident of Offenbach, Germany. The canvas bears Durer's monogram and the date 1521. Emperor William, during his recent visit to Karlsruhe, went with the Grand Duke of Baden to see the picture. Professor Hans Thoma, the artist and director of the Hall of Art at Karlsruhe, pronounced the picture a genuine Durer.

## BLOODY RESULT OF COURT RULING

### Decision That Indians Can Buy Liquor Followed by Debauches and Murder.

Decatur, Neb.—Though but a month has passed since the court decision that Indians on receiving titles to allotments cease to be wards of the Government and become citizens and have a right to buy liquor, a summary of what has already happened on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations shows the startling consequences.

Nine Indians have died of debauches. Three murders have been committed, as the direct result of drinking. Marshal Ogburn of Homer, Neb., was beaten nearly to death and his star and club were taken away. The towns of Decatur, Homer and Bancroft have driven out the saloons because the whites were afraid of their lives during the reign of terror while Indian orgies were on.

The saloon-keepers driven out of these towns have arranged to open a liquor resort for the special convenience of the Indians at Lake Quinneba, across the Missouri river in Iowa. The liquor sold to Indians is usually vile. The drinker soon vomits blood and for days after a debauch he is unable to retain food or even liquids on his stomach.

## Exterminating the Mosquito.

Millbrae.—The mosquito is rapidly becoming an object of curiosity in this district. The insect, which has been such a dangerous nuisance with its disease-spreading peculiarities, is fast disappearing under the campaign being waged against it. The struggle to rid the marshes and the dry tules has not been an easy one. It was necessary to burn the marshes and tules. Countless thousands of the insects were thus destroyed. Professor Dwayne H. Hunter and several assistants have had the matter in hand and their work has been well done. Great quantities of oil are being used in the labor of extermination and the workers will not cease until the mosquito pest in this part of San Mateo county at least will be a memory.

## Celebrates 118th Birthday.

Portland, Or.—By far the oldest person in Oregon celebrated Saturday at Hillsboro the rounding out of her one hundred and eighteenth year on earth. Mrs. Mary Ramsay Wood was born in Knoxville, Tenn., May 20, 1787. She comes of a long-lived family, her mother having passed the century mark by two years. Mrs. Wood's mind is clear and she readily recognizes her friends, many of whom were present at the celebration.

## MUST CHECK INCOMING OF IMMIGRANTS

### Most Serious Problem That Confronts Administration at Present Time.

### CONGRESS MAY TAKE SOME ACTION

### Rigid Enforcement of Present Laws Fails to Shut Out the Pauper Horde.—Increase of the Head Tax Is Suggested.

Washington.—"In my opinion, the immigration problem at the present time is the most serious that confronts the Government and the people of this country," said Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"Its most perplexing feature is the question of distribution. The Southern States have reported to this department that they could employ many thousands of immigrants there. Within a few days we received a letter from Louisiana stating that that State alone could give employment to 100,000 men in the field; and I know very well that more men are needed to work the farms of the great West. But the disposition of nearly all incoming foreigners is to concentrate in the great cities. It is this concentration that makes the problem at once difficult and necessary of immediate solution. The present fiscal year will break all records. It seems to me that it remains for Congress to take some action."

Metcalf is not the only member of the administration who is becoming alarmed at the situation. The President and other members of his Cabinet have repeatedly discussed the question and important recommendations will be made to the incoming Congress. Three methods of restriction are at present under consideration:

An increase on the head tax from \$2 each to \$20 or \$25 each.

Limitation of the number of immigrants from each foreign country.

An educational qualification. It is pointed out that of all these proposed remedies the first, an increased head tax, is the most feasible. In order to limit immigration from foreign countries, it is said, it will be necessary to treat all alike, a difficult solution of the problem. A large percentage of immigrants coming to this country today are from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. The educational test would work as a limitation for only a brief period, because it is believed by the officials here that the steamship companies themselves, which are now encouraging immigration to such an alarming extent, would establish schools abroad simply for the purpose of meeting the educational requirement.

On this account an increase in the head tax is now regarded more seriously than any other proposition yet put forth.

Officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor insist that the immigration laws are now being enforced to the very letter. In fact, there never was such stringent enforcement as during the present year, and yet all records will be broken.

There is little or no trouble along the Canadian border since Canada has adopted laws that largely conform to those of the United States. The chief difficulty is now along the Mexican line and there immigration officials find the greatest difficulty in the matter of exclusion of those who do not come within the law.

## Ice Auto For Yukon River.

Tacoma, Wash.—An ice automobile, operated by its own power and expected to carry loads of freight on the frozen surface of the Yukon river and its tributaries, has been invented by Davis C. Shand of Stewart City. The machine is propelled by a steam engine of one and a half horse-power. A wheel for guiding it is provided in front. Power is furnished by a small upright steam engine heated by kerosene, standing in the center. Power is applied to rotating shafts, lying parallel with the bed of the sleigh at right angles and in front of the axle of the rear runners. Attached to the two wheels are large rotary spiral blades, extending a foot on each side of the cylinders. The blades cut into the ice, forcing the machine forward. The machine is virtually a steam skating contrivance.

## COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.	July 1 to Feb. 1
Rail.	October 15 to Nov. 16
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.	
Deer.	August 1 to October 1
Trout.	April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.	
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.	
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.	

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

## STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover	October 15 to February 15
Mountain Quail and Grouse	Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves	July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel	Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer	July 1 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited	
Trout	April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tide-water) closed	February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass	Three-pound
Black Bass	July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon	Oct. 15 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish	Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp	Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across back	Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Turgeon and Female Crab	Prohibited
Abalone	Less than 15 inches round

## Portuguese Rant Natives.

Washington.—Charles Page Bryan, the American Minister to Lisbon, reports to the State Department under date of May 24 that official confirmation has been received there of considerable victories by the Portuguese troops over the rebellious natives in Angola. The natives were completely routed, and in consequence quiet prevails and safe transit exists everywhere.

## School Census of Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz.—The school census of Santa Cruz county shows that the total number of children in the county under 17 is 7555, and the total number of families 3116. The number of children between 5 and 17 is 5798, an increase of 194 over last year. According to these figures, Santa Cruz county has now a total population of 28,300 and Santa Cruz city 11,400.

## Demonstration of England's Unemployed

London.—A national demonstration in favor of the unemployed bill is now being organized by James Keir Hardie, Socialist and Independent Member of Parliament and a well-known labor leader, and other labor leaders. The programme includes the march of several thousand unemployed men from the leading factory centers of the country to Hyde Park, London, on the lines of the Coney army. The date of the demonstration, which will take place in Hyde Park, has not been definitely settled, but it will be either June 10th or 17th. The men will be advised to throw the responsibility for the maintenance of their wives and children during the pilgrimage upon the authorities, and their children will be directed to demand food in the schools. The object is to concentrate such a mass of unemployed men in London that Parliament will actually see the necessity for legislation.

# Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

## JOE H. ROSENBERG Tailoring and Furnishing

Just received the most up-to-date styles of Summer Shirts and the latest designs in Neckties and Fancy Hosiery. They are stunners.

## At Special Reduced Prices for the Week:

Ladies' Union Suits reduced from 75 cents to	60 cents
Children's Union Suits reduced from 50 cents to	40 cents
S. and H. Ladies' Shoe, French and Cuban Heels, at a special bargain, reduced from \$2.50 to	\$1.75
Youths' 9 oz. Denim Overalls, reduced from 60c to	50 cents
Children's 9 oz. Denim Overalls reduced from 50c to	40 cents
Ladies' and Girls' Norfolk Caps reduced to	45 cents
Men's Fancy Golf Shirts, reduced from 75c to	50 cents
Men's Working Shirts reduced from 50c to	40 cents
Men's Jersey Ribbed Summer Wool Underwear, per garment, reduced from \$1.00 to	75 cents
Men's Working Shoes reduced from \$1.75 to	\$1.45

I have an elegant line of Summer Suits which I offer as a special inducement for \$20.00 and \$22.50. Fit and style guaranteed.

South San Francisco  
San Mateo Co. - - - California  
Telephone Baden Main 45



# THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

It is too late now for the czar to take a course in jiu jitsu.

When the Igorrotes returned to their native land they put on clothes. Probably they quit eating dog meat, also. Their contract had expired.

Mr. Carnegie says the wealthy man is a slave. While we are pretty busy, we are willing to take a day off and help emancipate Mr. Carnegie.

Russell Sage and Mrs. Hetty Green can point to the fact that no college or missionary board has ever rejected any of their \$100,000 donations.

Now that Ella Wheeler Wilcox has concluded her autobiography, there will be some mean folk to insinuate that she is at the chloroforming age.

No, William, there will be no official celebration in Cuba over the pension with which Spain proposes to honor General Weyler for his past services on the island.

A Princeton man recommends religion as a cure for trusts. Once start the trusts in that direction and they would soon have all the religion there is in the country.

That hen-egg-sized diamond was sent through the ordinary registered mail at a cost of 75 cents. Such things are awfully discouraging to the industrious and hard-working train robber.

King Alfonso of Spain is credited with a desire to marry an American girl. But that's nothing. There are plenty of young men right around here who are entertaining a similar desire.

Mrs. Craigie, the English novelist, says women are unfit to sit on juries because their nature does not contain the element of justice. Every man who has been caught in wickedness by his wife will endorse Mrs. Craigie's declaration.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, says there is no reason why the average man should not be useful until he is 90 years of age. It is not difficult to guess who would be elected if Wiley and Osler were running against each other for the presidency.

Suppose the newspaper man, every time he hears anyone criticize him or his paper, should retaliate by holding up to the public gaze all the faults and shortcomings of said faultfinder, what would be the result? The editor may not know it all, but he does not live in a community long before he knows a great sight more than he publishes.

Perhaps no species of villainy is more cruel and reprehensible than the adulteration of drugs used in disease and which may murder the invalid they were supposed to benefit. It is fortunate that the Washington authorities have taken the work in hand and have succeeded in unearthing a gang of these scoundrels in Chicago by making raids on the places where bogus drugs were made, confiscating four patrol wagon loads of "medicine" and arresting five persons for misusing the mails.

By observing the laws of health an Ohio doctor assures man that he may live to be 150 years old. That may be true, but the trouble is to find out just what are the laws of health. There are so many lawgivers on the subject that the layman is bound to be puzzled and wonder if the old methodless plan is not as good as any. While it may be of no use to the present generation, doubtless it will attract some attention from the second or third succeeding ones if some man will give a practical demonstration of his theories. When truthful persons can write, "I have used your system for 150 years and never felt better in my life," the rest of the world doubtless will begin to sit up and take notice.

When Monsieur Coppee was shouting insults at the authorities in Paris not long ago in one of the petty political crises which frequently occur in the French capital, he declared that he was ready to sacrifice his liberty and even his life in the defense of the principles which he charged the government with disregarding. At the climax of his obstreperous denunciation of the powers that be he felt a hand on his shoulder, and, turning, saw the prefect of police. Instead of arresting him and hauling him to a dungeon, deep and dark, the prefect said, with a smiling face: "Shout whatever you like and smash windows if the fancy takes you. You can even, if you like, attack the police. My men have strict orders from me never to arrest you, no matter what you may say or do." The French have evidently discovered the best way to destroy the effect of attacks on the government is to refrain from making martyrs of the attackers. A government has to be pretty sure of itself before it has the courage to pursue this course.

A Yale professor, the statistician of the institution, has made a comparative study of student expenditures and reached results that rich and fond parents desirous of giving their sons the great advantages of a liberal education should carefully consider. After all, the most important function of the college is moral. The mere informa-

tion supplied by lectures and textbooks can be obtained at home; it is the discipline, the atmosphere of culture and learning, the associations, the traditions and historic background, the personal influence of professors, that combine to give "college education" the value and utility it possesses. In the familiar phrase, the mission of the college is to encourage plain living and high thinking. But in every college there are students who tacitly reverse the formula and proceed on the assumption that the right ideal is high living and plain thinking, or no thinking at all and very little work even of the routine sort. There are not many of these, it is true, but if any course or practice on the part of parents tends to increase their number it cannot be too persistently discouraged. And the Yale statistician shows that an extravagant allowance to a student is a source of moral danger. Poverty is bad for a student; it means, of course, extra work outside and little recreation and opportunity for assimilation and reflection and beneficial associations. But luxury is even worse for the student, because it is more insidious and demoralizing. It is a truism that "as the amount of total expenditures increases the percentage spent on necessities decreases." But it is certainly disquieting to find that "the wealthiest" class of the Yale students "spend more for drinking and smoking than for their room rent and furniture," and that while "under pleasure the highest (wealthiest) class spends more than twice the proportion that the lowest does," on music and charity the order is reversed. The parent who makes too generous an allowance for his college-attending son does him a disservice and an injury. He exposes him to temptation of a kind destructive of the essential mission of the college. The Yale professor says that "the men who take time to spend \$807 a year on pleasure and tobacco and intoxicants do not have time enough left for their regular work to rank high in their class." But this is not the whole of the mischief, nor even the greater part of it. The effect on character, on mental and moral discipline, is of infinitely greater moment. At college enough is better than a feast.

## A SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

An Iron Rail Twisted Around the Trunk of a Big Tree.

That an ordinary steel rail can be hurled high in the air and twisted like a piece of wire around the trunk of a big tree seems incredible, yet such a thing recently occurred at Nainaimo, B. C. The explosion from which this curious thing resulted was disastrous in



EFFECT OF AN EXPLOSION.

its general effects. Twelve men lost their lives as a result of it. Great havoc was wrought, and the big rail, which was lying on the ground fully twenty-five feet from the spot at which the explosion occurred, was lifted in the air and wrapped around the trunk of a tree twelve feet away, as if it had been mere wire.

The explosive that did this is known as "gelignite." It is one of the most powerful of the various preparations from gun cotton, composed of blasting gelatine, collodion cotton, absorbent nitrate, sodium carbonate and wood pulp.

So tightly was the rail wrapped around the tree that it cut deeply into the green wood of the trunk and caused big splinters to start out on all sides.

## Plan to Raise Inland Sea.

A French engineer has advanced the suggestion of permitting the Atlantic ocean, by means of a canal, to flow into the Sahara district and thereby change that desert country into a garden land. A great Russian engineering project has not for its object the creation of a new sea, like that dreamed of by the French, but to improve an old one. Their sea of Azov, lying back of the Crimea, is a body of water 220 miles in length by 80 in width, opening into the Black Sea.

The Azov Sea would better serve the purposes of trade were it not so extremely shallow. No ocean-going steamer can enter it. Even small craft have difficulty in navigating it. Consequently, the Russian government proposes to bring trade to the shores of the Azov by means of a dam built across the strait by which it communicates with the Black Sea, and to let the rivers emptying into the shallow body of water fill it to a depth that shall make it navigable for large steamers.

It is calculated that a heavy dam about two miles long, with a great lock capable of taking in ocean steamers, would accomplish the desired result. Where the shores of the sea are high naturally there would be no difficulty when the waters rose, but where the shores are low artificial shores would be necessary. This would, indeed, be a gigantic undertaking, but it is said that the Russian government has been earnestly considering the scheme.

## COMMERCIAL UNION GROWING.

White Bermuda is the onion "scen-ter" of the New World, California furnishes the best onion seed. This is not true of vegetable seed generally, for our most successful market gardeners believe in ordering their seeds from the East or requiring their local seedsmen to supply them from the other side of the mountains. One of the most picturesque scenes perpetuated by the photographic art is the picture of an immense onion field in the northern part of this State, the plants being grown solely for their seed. The onion thrives best in a cool, moist soil, the surface of which is easily kept in a mellow condition. In the East such conditions are usually found in river bottoms except where onions are cultivated as a relish, in which cases the soil is usually "made." In California our bottom or valley lands are usually too hot and dry for the cultivation of this crop, but onions are successfully grown on lands containing more or less peat, and consequently moist soils.

The "new system" of onion growing consists of planting the seed under glass and transplanting after the soil has become enlivened in the spring. This plan has not come into general favor, the old system of field seeding still prevailing notwithstanding some marked advantages of the new plan. In California latitudes no doubt extensive experiments would demonstrate that the relative advantages of starting the plants under glass would be many, as our spring rains are often late and copious, beating down the young plants and amalgamating the soil. Field onions yield enormously when grown in proper soil and cultivated by hand, five or six tons growing upon the acre, over large tracts devoted to this vegetable. Outside the expense, which of course is a heavy factor, transplanted onion seedlings have every advantage over those sown in drills. The latter plan requires perfect seed, friable soil and ideal weather conditions or the stand will be poor and the crop irregular.—Los Angeles Mirror.

## TRANSPLANTING VEGETABLES.

Probably the tin can is the most popular transplanting device. If set on the stove until the solder melts and the seams open, the bottom can be removed and the sides held in shape by a piece of wire twisted around the middle. A board or a trayful of these is carried into the garden at planting time, and each is slid off into the hole prepared to receive the plant. A knife is then run around the inside of the can, and the tin is lifted upward, leaving the soil and roots free. The can may be left in the hole with the plant, in which case the wire should not be loosened, but the can should be drawn up until the top of it is about two inches above the soil. This forms an absolute protection against cut worms, and is especially valuable in new soil, or sod land when first under cultivation. If you raise tomatoes in cans, I would certainly advise this method of transplanting, for it is the most annoying thing in the world to have an entire plant cut off just at the top of the root. Other insects mutilate a plant, but there is some chance of saving its life. Cutworms slay outright. It might appear that the can would confine the roots so that they could not obtain enough nourishment; on the contrary, they grow deep and spread out below the can, which also protects them from drought. These cans can be used over again, year after year, if they are stored away after their spring usefulness is ended. Each bottomless can has a little fine gravel or sand put in below it. Powdered charcoal, or the pieces of charcoal that can be purchased from any plumber or tinsmith, and which are easily crushed fine enough with a hammer or hatchet, is the very best thing in the world to add to the drainage layer at the bottom of a pot, can or other receptacle designed to hold the roots of a plant. It will keep the earth sweet and loose. The tin is then filled with finely-sifted, rich loam, in which the seeds are planted. Several seeds are put in each can, and the stockiest seedling retained.—Los Angeles Mirror.

## FEEDING CALVES.

Skimmed milk is quite sufficient for the calf, and after the cow's milk has become unfit for use in the dairy there is no necessity for more than the skimmed milk. I have tested this matter for over twenty years in my butter dairy business, and during all those years and for some time previously had been feeding calves for cows, beef and for veal. And the sole food of these calves from the fourth day of their lives for the first month has been skimmed milk.

After four days the calf is fed skimmed milk, warmed to the natural heat of new milk for a month, when the warmth is gradually reduced, until, in the summer, it is fed air warm, but in winter the chill is taken off by heating it to about 70 degrees. The calf is fed twice a day, and is left in quiet in its pen between meals until it is a month old, when its daily ration will be ten quarts, or more if it

is growing well, but care is taken not to overfeed.

By this time the calf will begin to pick at a bunch of fine sweet hay and will need water at noon, first mixed with a little milk until it is used to the water. The feeding is greatly helped by due attention to the comfort of the calf. A dry, soft bed is needed, and a pen should be four by seven feet, and it should be kept scrupulously clean. It is a risky thing to force the growth of a calf at this age by overfeeding. One should go slow in trying to force a calf, but when reared in this way this method of feeding will be entirely safe and judicious and sufficient to rear a show calf and make a satisfactory, full-grown animal; although I am not writing for the professional breeder of highly bred stock, but for the business farmer and dairymen. And yet it might be said that overfeeding is to be avoided by a system of carefully graded rations without overtaxing the digestive organs of the young animal under all circumstances.

When milk is too costly to be fed a calf, an excellent substitute is made by boiling sifted fine oatmeal and linseed meal in water for half an hour. The gruel is strained and mixed with skimmed milk in equal parts, a little salt is added, and this is fed to the calf in carefully increased rations, so as to avoid any disturbance of the bowels. If this should occur, boiled sweet skimmed milk with a teaspoonful of prepared chalk stirred in it is to be given, but if ordinary care is taken the calf may be wholly weaned of milk in two weeks with safety, after it is six weeks old. When the calf is two or three months old it will need gradually increased grain feeding, although it may be put on good pasture.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

## POULTRY NOTES.

The hen that will pay has a bright red comb.

The man who advertises is the man who sells his stock.

When poultry do not have access to green food it should be supplied.

Don't forget the dust heap. It is absolutely necessary for the health of the fowls.

Water is as important as food and should be supplied clean and fresh.

The advantage of poultry on a farm is that it will bring in quicker returns than anything else raised.

Throwing food on the ground is wasteful. A clean board is much better. Feed no more than is readily eaten up clean.

Many cases of so-called cholera are simply a form of acute indigestion, the result of a monotonous and never varied grain diet and a lack of grit and exercise.

The poultry man or woman that throws the feed down in a pile and hurries away is not the one that will get the most eggs. The one that scatters the grain fed in litter—dry, clean litter or chaff, will get the eggs.

A broiler is a chicken of two pounds or under. A spring chicken weighs from two to four pounds. A stewing or roasting fowl weighs four or more pounds. Broilers are also known as "barbeenes" and "frying chickens."

The treatment for the prevention of the egg-eating habit consists of supplying the hens with proper and sufficient food, including grit and egg-shell materials, and the regular and prompt removal of the eggs from the nest.

To get nice combs on the pullets is easy if plenty of meat is fed. Smash it up with a hammer and let the pullets fight for it. Green bones or fresh bones can be cut or pounded up with a hatchet—nothing helps them along half as fast. Try it.

## DAIRY POINTERS.

Wet hands make dirty milk. The cow is not to blame for poor butter.

Do not add hot water to the cream while churning.

Keep the milk uncovered in a pure atmosphere while cooling.

To drive off bad odors from milk, heat to 140 to 160 degrees and stir.

The heifer must be well fed if she is to grow and develop into a good cow.

If the salt is not evenly distributed by working, the butter will be mottled.

Dairy cows may cause stinky milk. Wash the milk utensils thoroughly before scalding.

Give the calf whole milk the first two or three weeks and then change gradually to skim milk.

Potatoes fed to the cow are said to give hardness to the butter. Oats and cottonseed meal have the same effect.

Do not try to make up in quantity for lack of quality in skim milk as compared with whole milk or you will injure the calf.

If your cow gives exceedingly rich milk better mix a little skim milk with the whole milk for the young calf, as too much fat will induce scours.—Ex.

Friendship between women is a sort of business co-partnership wherein each expects a favor of the other.

## FOR A KING'S FANCY.

Belgian Monarch Builds a Costly Japanese Pagoda.

At Laeken, close to the royal palace, near Brussels, there is now being performed the finishing touches on a magnificent Japanese pagoda that has been erected to gratify King Leopold's fancy. It stands on the edge of a lake in the royal park, lending its air of Oriental mystery to Occidental surroundings.

While the illustration gives a good idea of the architectural beauties brought out in its design it fails, of course, to give even so much as a suggestion of the rich coloring that adds so much to the attractiveness of this unique structure. The pagoda is dark red, relieved with gold and black. From the corners of each successive roof or balcony there hangs electric lights and one can readily imagine the effect of all this when seen from across the lake at night.

It is on the inside, though, that its greatest beauty is to be seen. The woodwork is of a rich bright brown color and deeply carved. By way of further ornamentation it is touched with red and black in decorative effects, brightened here and there with gilding, and is studded with plaques of gilded bronze. Splendid as are the decorations, however, they are out-



TO GRATIFY KING'S FANCY.

done by the richness of the stained glass windows. Experts consider them marvels of art in that line.

The main hall is the most beautiful of all the rooms. The floor is a marvel of lacquer and rich decorations. The pillars lining the walls and forming the corners are covered with gilded leather worked in rich designs and every bit of space is beautiful with incrustated lacquer, carving or gilded bronze. The ceiling is painted with flowers in rich shadings of high colors and the floor is covered with the finest of Japanese matting. The furnishings of this splendid building are in keeping with its great beauty, rare and priceless Japanese bronzes, screens and other decorative fancies having been provided so that it is a veritable treasure house.

## SKIN BOATS MOST ANCIENT.

Primitive Craft Made of Hides Are Still Used in Egypt.

Babylonian and Egyptian sculptures show goat and cow skins, roughly made into boat shape and used for river craft. It is likely that this is the oldest and most primitive form of vessel in the world, says the Detroit Free Press, and it came into use as soon as man had advanced beyond the stage of ferrying himself across waterways on tree trunks.

In King Solomon's day the rivers Euphrates and Tigris were navigated almost entirely by means of such craft.

Old as this form of water transportation is, it has not disappeared by any means. Bible land still is full of inland sailors who paddle skin boats that are not a bit different from those that were used in the time of the Jewish kings. The river front of Bagdad to-day harbors great fleets of exactly the same kind of skin and rattan boats that used to ply there in the days of Haroun Al Raschid.

Even in Europe there are races that still use boats made of skins. These races live in Albania and other parts of the Balkan peninsula. The natives tie three or more goat skins together and stiffen the structure with a thin framework of rattan and tough grasses.

Most of the boats are so small and weak that the passengers must lie flat on them, while the boatman buoys himself with a goat skin and swims along behind to shove the boat on. These boats look very funny, for the natives leave the heads and tails of the goats on the skins.

## Wanted to Compromise.

Judge Lueders—You are charged with loitering. What have you got to say for yourself?

The Hobo—Nawthin', Judge, only I don't want youse ter be too bad on me, Dat's all.

Judge Lueders—Well, how will thirty days and a bath strike you?

The Hobo—Say, Judge, can't youse make it sixty days an' cut out de wash?

## Regretted Losing His Friend.

The Girl—What's up?

The Man—I introduced Vera, my dancee, to Jack Smith. Now they're married! And only to think that Jack was my best friend, too!

The Girl—Oh, cheer up; there are plenty of good girls still in the world.

The Man—I know that, but friends are scarce!—Modern Society.

## Slight Mistake.

Guest (in cheap restaurant)—Here, waiter, this napkin is dirty.

Waiter—Beg pardon, sir; it merely got folded the wrong way, sir.

A husband should come home on pay day, be there nights to keep burglars away, and take all his meals out.



"Doctor, isn't there anything I can do for this seasickness?" "Why, yes, Try farming."—Life.

Johnny—Paw, what's the rest of that quotation beginning "Truth is mighty?" Father—"Scarce," I reckon. —Pittsburg Post.

He—I go to bed at night with gloves on to keep my hands soft. She—And do you wear your hat, too?—Hartford Courant.

Medium—Do you wish to see your departed husband's spirit? Mrs. Whiff, detest—No; I want to see his ghost! Josh never had no spirit!—Puck.

"So the specialist said you'd have to give up smoking for a while, eh?" "Yes, and he also said I'd have to give up \$15 for good."—Collier's Weekly.

Suitor—I'm poor but honest, sir. Old Rocksy—I don't doubt it at all, my boy; and unless you change your principles you'll never get rich.—Town Topics.

Nell—How in the world did you discover her age? Belle—I asked her at what age she thought a girl should marry, and she promptly said 27.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"What is the chief product of the United States?" asked the teacher in a European school. And without hesitation the bright pupil replied, "Money."—Washington Star.

"A New York man advocates the drowning of all idiots." "Why, the cruel brute! I shall raise my voice in protest! I—er—oh, well, it doesn't matter to me."—Houston Post.

"What is the secret of your success?" asked the very young man. "In buying," said the old horse dealer, "I look sharp, and in selling I look just as ignorant as I can."—Chicago Daily News.

"It's 7 o'clock, Fritz! We must run home." "No, if I go home now I shall be whipped for being so late. I'm going to stay till 9 and then I'll get bonuses and kisses because I'm not drowned."—Lustige Blaetter.

"Did you spend money to get into public office?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "I didn't spend it. I gave it away, and then depended on a decent sense of gratitude in the beneficiaries."—Washington Star.

Fair Devotee—I don't see any way to raise our church debt, except to have a lottery. Minister (shocked)—That will never have my sanction, madam, never, unless you call it by some other name.—New York Weekly.

Old Party—Boy, you'll catch cold if you get your feet wet in that puddle. Small Boy—Dat's what I'm after. I'm a-goin' to speak "Spartacus to de Gladiators" at school on Friday, an' I wants to git me voice hoarse.—Chicago News.

"Their pay is shockingly small for some of our public officials," said the broad-minded man. "Yes," answered the cynic; "but it averages up. Some of the public officials are shockingly small for their pay."—Washington Star.

Finnegan—Oh, yis, Oi can understand how them astronomers can calculate th' distance av a sharr, its weight, and dinsty and color, and all that—but th' thing that gets me is, how th' divlle do they know it's name.—Puck.

She—What is the use of searching for the North Pole, anyway? He—Why, it would result in a great saving of money if found. She—How's that? He—It wouldn't be necessary to send any more expeditions to look after it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Constituent—Now, Mr. Wunnott, I wish you'd do your best to get my boy a good government job. Congressman—Well, what can your son do? Constituent—What can he do? Great Scott, man! If he could do anything I wouldn't be bothering you!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. McCall—I do wish I could get a good maid. Mrs. Vandine—You might interview mine. I think she'd be delighted to go to you. Mrs. McCall—But why don't you keep her? Mrs. Vandine—Oh, she won't stay. She says she wants a place where she won't have so many gowns and hats to take care of.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Smythe (organizing a subscription dance)—I'm in despair about our dance, Mr. Brown. So many people have failed me. You'll come, won't you? Mr. Brown (extremely stout)—Rell, Miss Smythe; I'm not a dancing man. I don't dance at all! Miss Smythe—Oh, that don't matter in the least. You'd help to fill up, you know! Mr. Brown—Ah—yes—with pleasure. I will look in about supper time.—Punch.

Odessa. Odessa is one of the finest cities in Russia. Foundations for the present city were made in 1794, and it is built upon territory ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1792. It has a population of 600,000, nearly a quarter of whom are really the Americans of Russia, enterprising, progressive and peaceful.

Would Certainly Scare Him. It is safe to say that the man who had the first case of good old-fashioned jumping toothache thought he was a goner.—Detroit Tribune.

"This is a gross case," said a Manchester magistrate to a prisoner, who was making his 144th appearance before him for drunkenness.



# OLD Favorites

## Twenty Years Ago.

I've wandered to the village, Tom, I've sat beneath the tree,  
Upon the school house playground, which sheltered you and me;  
But none were left to greet me, Tom, and few were left to know,  
That played with us upon the green, some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom; bare-footed boys at play  
Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay;  
But the master sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow,  
Afforded us a sliding place, just twenty years ago.

The river's running just as still; the willows on its side  
Are larger than they were, Tom; the stream appears less wide—  
But the grapevine swing is ruined now, where once we played the bean,  
And swung our sweethearts—pretty girls—just twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon an elm, you know I cut your name,  
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine the same;  
Some heartless wretch has peeled the bark—twas dying, sure but slow,  
Just as that one, whose name you cut, died twenty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom, but tears came in my eyes;  
I thought of her I loved so well, those early broken ties;  
I visited the old churchyard, and took some flowers to strow  
Upon the graves of those we loved, some twenty years ago.

## It Singeth Low in Every Heart.

It singeth low in every heart,  
We hear it each and all—  
A song of those who answer not,  
However we may call;  
They throng the silence of the breast,  
We see them as of yore—  
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet  
Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up  
When these have laid it down;  
They brightened all the joy of life,  
They softened every frown;  
But, oh, 'tis good to think of them  
When we are troubled sore!  
Thanks be to God that such have been,  
Although they are no more.

More homelike seems the vast unknown  
Since they have entered there;  
To follow them were not so hard,  
Wherever they may fare;  
They cannot be where God is not,  
On any sea or shore;  
Whate'er betides, Thy love abides,  
Our God, for evermore.  
—John White Chadwick.

## EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.

### America Will Have Most Perfect Public Building in the World.

Every patriotic American citizen will hope that no obstacle will intrude in the path of an extension of the east front of the capitol at Washington in accord with the plans which have been reported favorably by a joint commission of the senate and house, says the Baltimore American. For several generations this has been a project dear to the heart of almost every congress, and always dear to the heart of every lover of art in architecture, and who could not look at the grand building on "the hill" without a feeling of profound regret that so imposing a pile should be conspicuous in one great defect, that the magnificent dome should seem from the eastern point of view to be tottering over for lack of a proper and harmonious pedestal.

Regardless of its defects, the capitol is a splendor of piecemeal construction. No other architectural pile in the whole world, erected in such vicissitudes, has been permitted to detain such thorough integrity. It stands singular in architectural form and situation, the most imposing of all houses of parliament. Not one in any foreign land approaches it in tremendous dignity. Only in the ruins of structures of ancient days can be found a semblance of the chaste design of this meeting place of the lawmakers for more than 80,000,000 of population—those ruins from which were drawn to a large extent the noble features of the capitol, the treasury and the building of the department of the interior.

It is not complimentary to the congress nor to the people that the defects of the capitol have gone so long unremedied. When the "terrace" was added to the western front to give mass to the apparent foundation, an absurd mistake was made in placing stairways of black slate amid the white marble which everywhere else prevailed. To the most uneducated taste this was offensive and architectural artists of every land stood astonished that such a crime could be committed in the name of architecture. In connection with the remedial movement at the east facade this mistake upon the west is to be corrected, and when that is accomplished and the central section of the east front is extended this so-called crude country of America will have the most perfect building of public use in all the world.

The British house of parliament is not only offensively ornate, but it is placed upon the banks of the Thames and can be properly seen only from the Surrey side. The chamber of deputies in Paris, although of classic design and having a curious sentimental outlook in facing the great Church of the Madeleine, precisely similar in architecture, but far across the Seine, and the beehive of the Place de la Con-

corde, is drawed and obscured upon the bank of the river.  
So the changes might be rung upon houses of parliament of all the great states of the world. No other stands forth with such prodigious weight and dignity of proportion and such commanding situation as this white pile at Washington, and again let the hope be expressed that congress will leave nothing undone to finally correct the mistakes in art which have been all ways recognized and which are solely due to the patchwork manner in which the wonderful structure has been produced.

## CELIA'S MIND

She Would Insist Upon Lending It to All Her Acquaintances.

She had a very good mind, clever and artistic, and not wanting in humor; Celia had a perfect right to enjoy it. The trouble was—but perhaps one of Celia's typical days will explain the case.

Celia was going downtown to do a few errands. Upon the car she met Gertrude Reynolds, who was taking a water-color to be framed.

"How are you going to frame it?" Celia asked, instantly interested.

"I thought I'd have a gold mat," Gertrude replied.

"Oh, you're making a great mistake," Celia declared, positively. "It should have a black mat to relieve the snow, and then a gold frame if you want. Mr. Wheeler, the artist, had one framed so, and you've no idea how much finer the effect was. You try it and see."

"Well, perhaps," Gertrude answered, doubtfully, as she left the car.

A little later Celia came across Amy Dutton, who was searching for red silk for a waist.

"Oh, why do you get red?" Celia exclaimed. "With your eyes and complexion you never ought to touch it. Blue is your color."

"But I'm so tired of blue," Amy protested.

"Well, of course it's your waist," Celia replied, "but I think you'll regret it if you get the red."

Three minutes later she was arguing with another friend over a book to be chosen for a gift. The friend had decided upon a charming novel which had just come out, while Celia earnestly recommended a volume of poems.

"But Maud doesn't care for poetry," the friend explained.

"I know, and how much she is losing because of her fancy that she doesn't care for it," Celia said. "Don't you see, this is your opportunity to make her a real gift—one that will open a new window in her life? A novel will be read and thrown aside, but the love of poetry will be a joy to her as long as she lives. You'd better take my advice. I'm sure I'm right."

Yes, Celia had a good mind. "If only," one of her friends said, hesitatingly, one day for they all liked Celia. "If only she wouldn't insist upon lending it to other people when they don't want it!"—Youth's Companion.

## Curve Light of the Stars.

There are certain stars which show more or less conspicuous variations of brightness. Among the 6,000 easily visible to the naked eye there are between fifty and 100 of which this is true; about half a dozen of them were known before 1800. If the telescopic stars are included the number of known variables is at least 1,300, and this without taking account of several hundred more which have been detected in certain star clusters within the last five or six years.

Ten years ago Dr. Chandler's catalogue of variables included only about 300 objects. The roll is now increasing with extreme rapidity, between 200 and 300 having been added within the last twelve months. This swift growth is due largely to the utilization of photography, which, through the comparison of photographs of given portions of the heavens taken at different times, continually brings out new variables.

When thus detected the astronomers proceed to study them in detail with photometers attached to their telescopes, enabling them accurately to compare the brightness of each suspected object from time to time with that of its neighboring stars, and thus to determine the amount and character of its variation as represented by its so-called "light curve."

## Goose-Bone Science.

M. L. Wroten has hanging up in his office in Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, the breastbone of a goose, by which he says he can tell the kind of weather that will happen in less than fourteen hours. He can look at the bone at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and tell whether it will rain, hail, snow or be clear the next morning. He says that when rain or snow is coming the bone will become moist or dark in color; when the weather is going to be clear, the bone is perfectly dry and white, and when a drop in the thermometer is impending it will turn purple. It is necessary, he says, to have a new goose bone every year. He has watched the different flocks of geese and always procured the weather and goose for the past thirty-five years, and has never known it to fail to accurately indicate the character of the weather.

## Great Gratitude.

"He feels immensely under obligations to that lady."

"Indeed! Did she do him such a favor?"

"Yes; she was his wife and kindly consented to get a divorce."—Kansas City Journal.

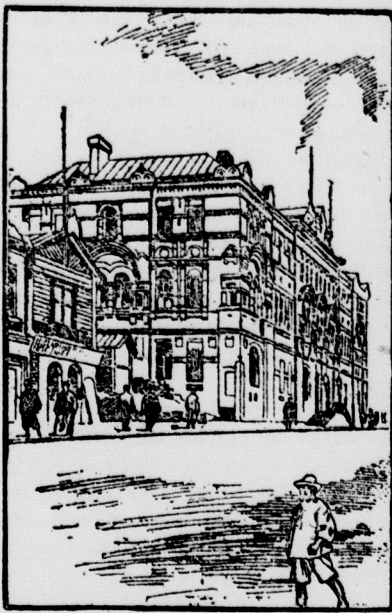
Talk about bravery all you please, there never was a man who wasn't afraid in battle.

## RUSSIA'S LAST STRONGHOLD.

Vladivostok, Against Which the Japanese Will Shortly Proceed.

It is announced authoritatively that Japan is planning a land and sea campaign against Vladivostok, Russia's remaining stronghold in the East. With the sickening fate of Port Arthur fresh in mind, this latest frank and direct avowal of the Japanese intention comes with a shock.

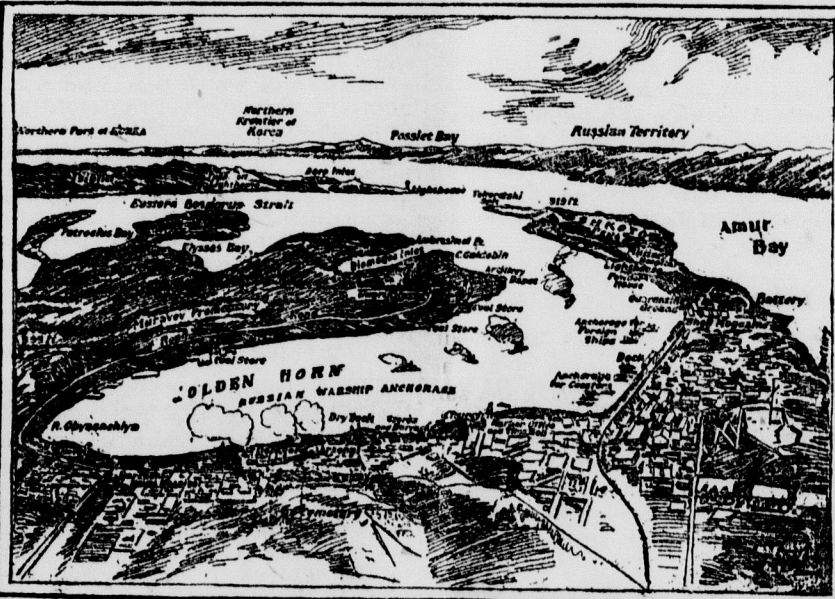
The impregnability of Port Arthur was for so long a matter of uncertainty and the claim to that distinction was disproved at such a fearful cost that the world will hesitate to believe that Russia has still in her possession a stronghold whose claim to impregnability is even more plausible than



POSTOFFICE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

was that of the fallen Gibraltar. Yet, according to the military wisecracks, especially those who have had the advantage of actual observation, Vladivostok is strong where Port Arthur was strong and strong also where that fortress was weak.

First and of great strategic importance is the fact that Vladivostok cannot be invested by a hostile force, either by land or sea, during the long and pitiless Siberian winter. It is as safe from all external molestation during its protracted hibernation as is the shrew in its burrow. This natural defense confers impregnability on the port for several months in every year.



VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA'S LAST EASTERN STRONGHOLD

The harbor, it appears, is not a whit less baffling in its natural configuration than is that of Port Arthur. Vladivostok is situated on the gulf of Peter the Great, an arm of the Japan Sea. The town is built on the slopes of a high ridge forming a tapering peninsula into an irregular landlocked bay. There are two narrow entrances to the harbor, both flanked by highlands which bristle with batteries and fortifications. The entrances are further guarded by forts erected on an island at their mouths and innumerable islets just outside on which are many defensive works of various kinds. Surrounding the crest of the headlands, which stretch for miles to the eastward and are known as the Golden Horn, are continuous chains of earthworks and other defenses. The lofty hills on the northwest protect the port from the land side, and in the deep water of the Golden Horn, which is at least four miles in length and a mile in width, the largest ships may ride safely at anchor, free from the menace of attack and beyond the reach of the weather.

Like Port Arthur, Vladivostok consists of three portions. That nearest the water is the military town, extending along the harbor and given up almost exclusively to storehouses, military quarters and officers' residences. On the extreme north of the harbor are the official buildings and the private dwellings of the government employees and private citizens. Beyond and higher still is the arsenal, strongly fortified. The population is about 15,000, excluding the military.

It is not likely that the town could be entered by an invading force from landward without a repitition of the hard fighting that took place at Port Arthur. The natural disposition of the hills at the rear of Vladivostok has made it possible to interpose many powerful schemes of defense against the advance of an enemy, and the Russian engineers have been puzzling their brains for forty years to make approach from the rear practically impossible. There is nothing, however, to prevent the Japanese from completely investing the place. Once inclosed within the circle formed by the Japanese fleet and the land forces, there would be nothing to expect from outside. The Russians have no means of assembling or maintaining an army in that vicinity sufficient to suggest

any prospect of relief, as was the case for awhile at Port Arthur. It would only be a simple question of endurance.

It is undoubtedly a fact that Vladivostok is even better provided to sustain a long blockade than was Port Arthur. When Russia decided to make it the terminus of the Transsiberian road she began to build storehouses and military depots the like of which was unknown to Asia. This hoarding of stores has never ceased. To lose Vladivostok would be Russia's crowning humiliation.

## THE CURVED BALL

It Is the Atmosphere Which Causes Its Eccentric Shoots.

Almost any ten-year-old youngster can curve a ball, even though he does not know why he can do so except that the leather must be held in a certain way. Possibly a half dozen of the major league twirlers know something about the science of the curve, but comparatively few understand why they can produce their "benders." The scientific American gives the following as the scientific explanation of the matter:

"The pitcher in the field tells us that the ball curves because he gives it a twist, but scientifically this will not do. Why will the twist make the curve? If a ball were thrown in a certain direction and if the force of gravitation were not at work the ball would continue on in a straight line forever. Some force of resistance is then at work when a ball is made to deviate in a curve from its straight course. If a feather is dropped in a vacuum in an exhausted receiver of air it will drop like a shot, but if it is dropped out in the air it will go down irregularly and slowly, shifting from side to side.

"It is the atmosphere which causes the ball to curve. Bearing in mind that the atmosphere is a compressible, elastic gas, we find that when the ball leaves the hand of the pitcher with a rapid rotary motion it 'impinges upon a continuous elastic cushion,' and this moderate resistance, or friction, changes its course in the direction which is given to the rotary motion. Take an outshoot of a right handed pitcher, for instance. He impresses upon the ball a rapid centrifugal rotary motion to the left, and the ball goes to the left because the atmosphere, compressible and elastic, is

packed into an elastic cushion just ahead of the ball by the swift forward and rotary motion, and the friction, which is very great in front of the ball, steers it in the direction it is turning."

## RISKS LIFE TO SAVE GOOSE.

Man Lowered Down an Old Mine Shaft 700 Feet Deep.

From Oxford, Warren county, N. J., comes the story of Lewis Albert, an engineer at the mines, says the New York Herald, who, for the sake of a goose's life, risked his own for fully forty minutes on Friday in a daring and sensational manner.

The goose got over the fence of its coop, flapped its wings, flew over the opening of the shaft, which is 700 feet deep, fell into the black hole and disappeared.

On the following day persons passing the shaft heard sepulchral cries proceeding from some subterranean source. Kemple heard sounds and learned of the goose's plight.

The old hoisting apparatus was examined and found to be useless and the problem arose as to how the bird was to be rescued. One man lowered a hook and line, to which was attached a worm, but the goose would not bite.

Then Albert took a long rope and, selecting a group of miners, he bade them lower him into the mine.

Albert got down about 200 feet and a minute later there was a fierce honking, followed by a signal to pull up quickly. Albert soon appeared with the struggling bird in his arms.

## Only Misplaced.

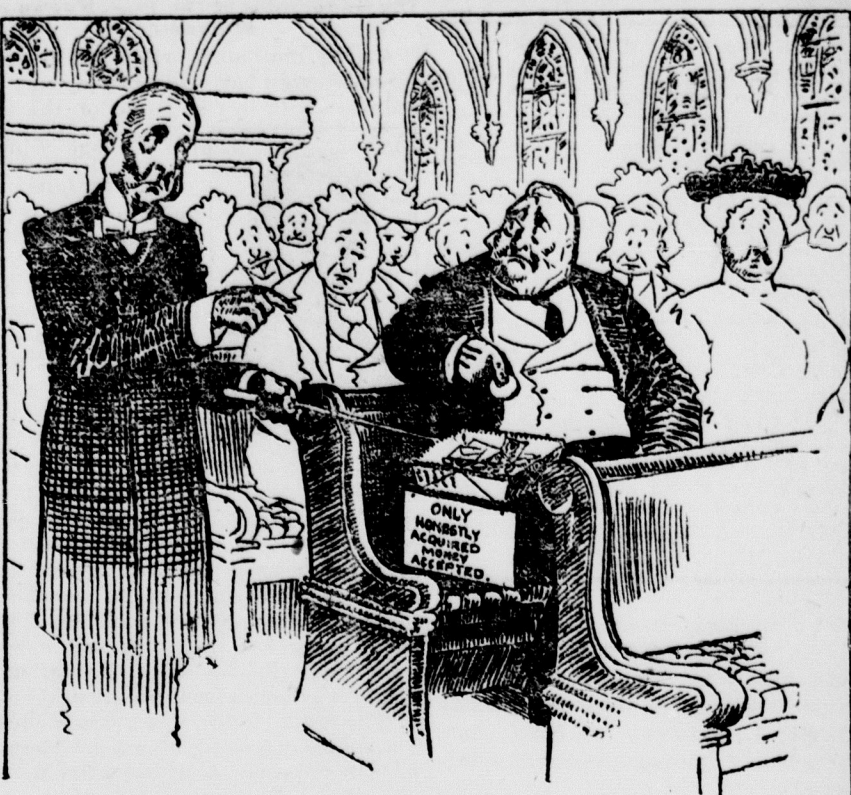
Mr. Bixby was on a visit to Mr. Rollins, his cousin, who resided in another part of the country, where manners and speech were different from those to which the visitor had been accustomed. Both eye and ear, therefore, were occupied with study and comparisons.

"There's one thing I notice about you people here," observed Mr. Bixby. "You don't seem to have much use for the letter 'r.' Back where I came from it has a sound, as other letters have, but here it is practically a silent letter. Why is that?"

"I haven't the slightest idea," replied Mr. Rollins, innocently.

There is one thing, at least, that a man can't be blamed for: the company at the house.

## WOULDN'T IT BE EMBARRASSING TO SOME?



"Wait a minute! How did you make that dollar?"

—Chicago Tribune.

## Conquest of the Great American Desert

### The Bad Use of Water.

Of all the features in connection with irrigation upon which a campaign of education is demanded, the proper use of water is most important. Statistics show that more water is wasted in conducting irrigation than is actually utilized. Many an acre of land has been absolutely ruined by excessive water, which might become as productive and valuable as land adjoining where water has been intelligently and properly applied. Our Western country is fast being settled by Eastern farmers who decide to immigrate to a milder climate, where rich, productive soil awaits tilling.

They have heard of irrigation, and conceive the idea that to have water when needed, thereby insuring against drought, is a grand proposition, and they are right in so thinking, but like all good things, it must not be abused. They come West, purchase a tract of land under some canal, or adjacent to some stream, from which water can be elevated by the pumping process, and because they have all the water they can use, permit it to run to waste upon the land, often keeping it flooded and thereby raising inferior crops of fruit, grain or grasses, and gradually bring to the surface all the salt substances in the soil, forever ruining what had the promise of making an ideal farm or ranch.

The proper definition of irrigation is to insure having moisture or water when needed, and not to use it at any and all times because it is at command. Therefore, users of water must be educated either by experience or instruction, and every irrigated section should employ an experienced and practical irrigationist, whose duties would be confined to instructing users of water in its intelligent distribution. Canal and irrigation companies could not make a more profitable investment than to have in their employ an official whose duties should consist in constantly conferring with and instructing water users as to how and when water should be applied.

Is there any excuse in an irrigated district for a farmer or rancher to squander enough water during a season, if used at one time, to cover his land to a depth of nine feet, when his contract with the canal company calls for only one-fourth of this quantity? Furthermore, it is acknowledged by all that one-fourth the quantity is ample to secure a crop. Is there any excuse for the use of nine feet of water in one locality and only two feet in another, where conditions are similar and where the man using only two feet raises larger and better crops? The only excuse is negligence, lack of intelligence and laziness, and the man using nine feet will find when it is too late that his land is ruined and his efforts have been for naught. He will probably seek a new location and damn the country he is leaving, when no one is at fault except himself. The irrigation of land by means of pumping is now receiving marked attention, and people are beginning to realize that the vast area so located as to make it impossible to irrigate by canal systems, on account of the cost being so much in excess of the benefits received, can be reclaimed and made extremely productive and valuable.

It is the irrigationist under this method of whom we have the most fear. He is absolutely master of the situation; he owns his plant, can operate it when he sees fit, and is not subject to even caution or suggestion from any company from whom water is purchased. It is true the expense involved in coal, wood, gasoline, oil or other fuel may check him to a certain extent in the operation of his pumping plant, but devices have proved practicable for pumping water that require no fuel or expense in operation. What does the possessor of a device of this character purpose doing? Start his machine in operation—let it run night and day, flooding his land until ruined? Or will he exercise judgment—deliver his water into a res-

ervoir, tank, box flume or other receptacle, and allow it to remain there for use when needed, thereby properly exemplifying the correct definition of irrigation? He should provide his head ditch with gates wherever laterals occur, irrigate to-day five or ten acres of his land, refill his box, ditch or reservoir by again setting his pump at work while he sleeps, and to-morrow look after the irrigation of some other part of the land. By pursuing some such policy one is not required to invest in a large and expensive plant capable of discharging enough water to flood all the land at one time and can accomplish the proper irrigation at minimum cost.—F. W. Wilsey, in Denver Field and Farm.

## WILL RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Selborne Transferred to the Post of High Commissioner.

After eight years of arduous rule in South Africa Lord Milner, who at one time was one of the most severely crit-

icised men in the empire, relinquishes the post there and is succeeded by Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty.

Lord Milner was commissioner at the Cape during the period of the Boer war and had a difficult situation to handle, the Dutch settlers at the Cape being divided in their sentiments, some being sullenly loyal to the crown and others hostile. After the war his difficulties began to multiply. The resettlement of a war-torn country, the repatriation of the Boer exiles, the reorganization of the entire English section of South Africa and reviving of arrested business—these and many other problems confronted Lord Milner. He leaves South Africa with these problems either solved or in process of solution, thus opening up a relatively easy pathway for his successor.

Lord Selborne was born in 1859 and succeeded his father, the famous statesman and chancellor, in the earldom in 1895. He has filled the post of first lord of the admiralty with entire satisfaction and has earned for himself great popularity.

Lord Selborne.

THEY THINK DIVORCE RIGHT.  
New York Women Say It Gives Them Sex Freedom from Bondage.  
Rather a novel phase of the divorce discussion has appeared in New York, where a society for political study composed of women listened with approval to a declaration that divorce from an otherwise helpless and unfair subordination. Said the New York dispatches concerning the matter:  
The largest patch in the mental crazy quilt which Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor presented to the New York Society for Political Study Tuesday related to the question of divorce, and in it Mrs. Taylor took particular exception to the assumption that men and women who have entered into the marriage contract have been joined together by God.  
"This theory will not stand intelligent scrutiny," said Mrs. Taylor, "for if it be true we must assume that the great Creator of all good is a very poor matchmaker. The increasing frequency of divorce does not prove that mankind is growing worse, but, rather, that it is growing more intelligent."  
"I think that most married couples are bound together by man, and not by God," said Mrs. Thomas E. Slack, "and I believe in divorce. Divorce is to many women just what Canada used to be to the negro. It is freedom from bondage."—New York Tribune.

Studied Their Habits.  
"No," said the guest at the slovenly hotel, "I didn't sleep well last night."  
"That's too bad," replied the proprietor.  
"Oh, well, I made some interesting observations. I am an entomologist, you know."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

We have so few rights that we like to see other people occasionally have their own way.

In politics, where you oftenest see the title of honorable, men are least honored.



# THE ENTERPRISE

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year, in advance.....\$1 50  
Six Months, ".....75  
Three Months, ".....40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

Vote for school bonds June 6th.

Aid our local Improvement Club. Provide a garbage barrel and arrange with Mr. A. Schmidt to have same emptied and garbage removed semi-monthly.

Up in South City they arrest and fine a man for leaving a team in the street if the same is not tied.—Coast Advocate.

Not exactly. But if any man leaves a team unhitched on the streets of this town and that team runs away, the driver of the team will be very likely to land in the local lock-up.

The schoolhouse bond election will be held one week from next Tuesday. The indications all point to a nearly unanimous vote in favor of the bonds. The bonds are to run from one to twenty years, \$1000 and interest payable annually for 20 years. The tax will be so light as to be scarcely perceptible, as any one can figure out, and will become lighter with the annual increase of assessed values.

California is destined to be the dairy country of the world. No land—not even Holland—can compare with California in natural adaptability to dairying. Winds like the cold sea winds of Holland never bother California dairy cows. They are strong and live in the open year round. Encourage the dairy industry of California in every way possible, for California butter is the best in the world.

## GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

The fifth annual Good Roads Convention will meet in the Auditorium of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, June 21-24, 1905. A number of important state and other associations are co-operating in this call for the fifth annual Good Roads Convention.

During the convention national engineers and expert road builders will exemplify modern methods of constructing earth, gravel, macadam, brick and other kinds of roads. An object lesson road will be constructed on the exposition grounds as a special exhibit, showing in detail the process of modern road building, from the foundation grade to the finished road. It will demonstrate the application and use of the various kinds of road material, and the operation of the latest improved road-making machinery.

Saturday, June 24th, is designated as "Good Roads Day" at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, and will be observed by appropriate program. Good Roads Day will be a good day for a visit to the fair, particularly for County Supervisors and others especially interested in road making.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

## FOR SALE.

Patent Redwood Tank, capacity 6500 gallons. Inquire of M. B. Kellogg.

## DEADLIEST OF EXPLOSIVES.

The Gunpowder of the Japs, Known as Shimose.

Among the names which the Russo-Japanese war has made conspicuous is Shimose. It is the name of the inventor of the deadly gun powder which the Japs are using so effectively against the Russians, and it has been applied to his invention. The existence of the explosive and its terrific power were revealed in the fight with the Variag at Chemulpo, when it scattered the bodies of men into fragments that were unrecognizable. The doctors who treated the wounded were surprised at finding that they had been injured not by large shell splinters, as would be the case with ordinary shell fire from naval guns, but that they had to extract from the bodies of the patients numbers of small shell fragments, each sufficient to inflict a serious wound. The Shimose powder seems not merely to tear the shell open, but shivers the steel into hundreds of small pieces, each capable of killing or wounding a man.

Shimose was born in 1858, and took his final degrees in science at the somewhat late age of 26 in 1884. He had taken chemistry as his special subject of study, and did much of his work under Prof. Divers, a Scotchman, who then occupied the chair of chemistry at the Tokyo University. After obtaining his degree he worked for some months in the university laboratories at Tokyo, and it was then his attention was first turned to the question of improvements in high explosives. He then entered the government service, and after acting for two years as chemist to the imperial printing office, he was transferred to the navy department. He introduced several improvements into the process of powder making in the government mills, and during the researches connected with this work he obtained, it is said, by a mere accident in the first instance, the clue to the new powder of which he had long been thinking. The perfecting of his discovery cost him ten years of experimental work, some of it of a very dangerous character. Twice he was badly wounded by explosions in his workshop, and one of his hands is to this day badly crippled as the result of one of these accidents. On another occasion, during a trial of the powder, a heavy gun burst on the range and sent several of its fragments within a few feet of Shimose, who was watching the firing.

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## SO NERVOUS AND IMPATIENT.



"You ought to get something for your nerves, Henry. I'm afraid you'll have nervous prostration. You're the most nervous and impatient man I ever saw."



The "nervous and impatient" Henry the next day, in a pose that he held from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.—Indianapolis Sun.

## Marvelous Steel Bridge.

The steel bridge over the Pecos River, Texas, is a marvel of mechanical skill and extreme simplicity of construction. It is considerably more than 300 feet in length and is 2,180 feet long, yet it is supported by stone pillars so small that it seems incredible to a beholder that they can sustain the enormous weight of passing trains, which invariably stop on the bridge to allow passengers to view the structure and the bleak, desolate surroundings.

## Not on Trial.

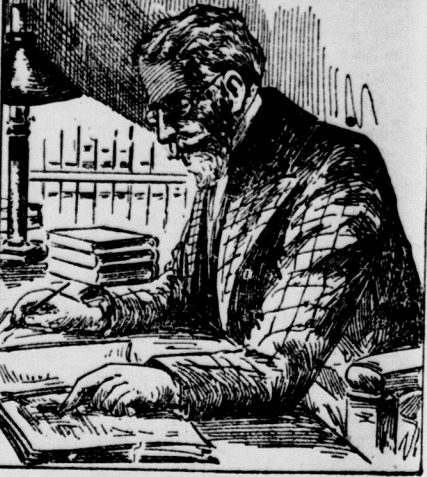
F. W. Macdonald, Kipling's Wesleyan preacher uncle, tells a story having aptness for those talking of the Bible's permanent worth to men. "Are these masterpieces?" asked a tourist in a Florentine gallery. "I must admit that I don't see much in them." Said the doorkeeper: "These pictures are not on trial. It is the visitors who are on trial."

## Too Good to Be an Imitation.

"He acts like a fool."  
"No. An actor could never come as close to nature as that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More people have the too-much-eat bust head than have the too-much-drink bust head.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



## One Hundred Years Ago.

Fifty-four thousand troops stationed along the coast of France were ordered to the borders of Italy.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," with the Lenore overture, was produced in Vienna.

The Bey of Algiers declared war against Spain.

Lord Nelson's squadron arrived at Palermo in pursuit of the French.

Lieut. Z. M. Pike was ordered by the governor of Louisiana to proceed to Minnesota and expel all British traders from that territory.

Russia joined the coalition against France.

Russia established an embassy at Peking, China.

Aaron Burr arrived at Blennerhassett's Island, in the Ohio.

## Seventy-five Years Ago.

Oxen were used for the first time on the Santa Fe trail.

The King of Spain issued a decree abolishing the operation of the Salic law in the succession to the Spanish monarchy.

President Bustamante, of Mexico, forbade further immigration from the United States.

Ohio was the fourth State in population in the United States.

Seven persons were burned to death in a lodging house fire in London.

The first omnibus used as a public conveyance in New York began its trip through the city.

The Bank of England lost £360,000 by Fauntleroy's forgeries.

President Jackson at a public dinner in Washington gave the following toast: "Our federal union; it must be preserved." Vice President Calhoun responded: "Liberty dearer than union."

## Fifty Years Ago.

The first dental clinic in Germany was established.

The ship canal at St. Mary's Mich., was opened.

Broussa, in Asia Minor, was visited by earthquake, and all wooden buildings destroyed by fire.

The system of registered letters was introduced in the United States postal service.

The prohibitory bill of Pennsylvania was signed by the Governor and became a law.

The United States gave twelve months' notice to Denmark of its intention to terminate the treaty of 1826, by which the payment of sound dues was recognized.

The depot of the New York and Erie Railroad at Jersey City, with several passenger and freight cars, was destroyed by fire.

The church tenure bill, putting the property of all religious denominations in the hands of trustees, was signed by the Governor of New York.

## Forty Years Ago.

Mobile was evacuated by the Confederates.

The testimony in the so-called Chicago conspiracy trial before a military court at Cincinnati closed.

Henry S. Foote, Confederate Senator, arrived in New York from Europe, traveling steerage to avoid detection, but was arrested.

Lynchburg surrendered to Union scouting party; Selma, Ala., and Montgomery were reported in Union hands. Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox, surrendered the Confederate army of the North Virginia to Gen. Grant on the terms proposed by the latter.

A jubilee celebration was being held in every city of the North because of the surrender of Lee and the apparent end of the war.

## Thirty Years Ago.

A battle occurred between miners and soldiers near Hazleton, Pa.

Martial law was declared in the mining region of Pennsylvania because of riots by striking workmen.

Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, opened a new hall in Bow street, London, constructed for them and capable of seating 10,000.

Paul Boyton, in a bathing suit, made an unsuccessful attempt to swim across the English channel from Dover to Boulogne.

The steamer believed to be so constructed as to do away with sea-sickness crossed the English channel—successfully, it was announced.

Contractor J. J. Hines and Clerks Channel and Van Vleck, of the Post Office Department at Washington, were arrested in connection with contract frauds.

With a solemn and emphatic denial of the charges against him, Henry Ward Beecher concluded his direct testimony in defense in the Brooklyn trial.

## REFORM SCHOOLS SUCH IN FACT.

Records Show That Few Convicts Were Ever at Whittier or Preston.

Sacramento.—Secretary A. J. Pillsbury of the State Board of Examiners says there is a mistaken opinion abroad that many graduates from the Whittier Industrial School and the Preston Industrial School gravitate to the State prisons. Pillsbury says he has examined the records of the San Quentin Prison, and that for the past twelve years there are now or have been in San Quentin seventeen convicts who served in their youth in Whittier and ten from the Preston School at lone. He chose San Quentin for this experiment, because that is the institution to which nearly all the young offenders are sent.

Pillsbury adds: "When we consider that there are annually from one year's end to the other about 400 boys in the two reform schools, and that only twenty-five of these have found their way into San Quentin, the percentage amounts to scarcely anything. In fact, it is a very small fraction of 1 per cent."

## Large Shipments of Cattle.

Willows.—A special train of thirty-five cars containing 5000 lambs left here last week for Chicago markets. This is the first shipment of sheep to the East ever made from this section. All were purchased from one stock raiser in this county. Thousands of sheep and cattle have been shipped from here this spring, most of them going to the State of Washington.

## Bread Riots in Spain.

Madrid.—A hunger riot broke out at Alcazar de San Juan, in the Province of Ciudad Real, workmen attacking several flour mills.

## SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of San Bruno School District of San Mateo County, State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Article XXI, Title III, Part III, from including section 1880 to and including section 1890 of said Code, an election will be held on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1905, at the Public School House of said School District, in the Town of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District whether the bonds of said District shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said School District, for insuring the same, for supplying the same with furniture and necessary apparatus, and improving the grounds thereabout;

The polls will be open, and the election held at the Public School House of said San Bruno School District, in the Town of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1905, and said polls will be open from one (1) o'clock p. m. until five (5) o'clock p. m. of said day; and J. L. Woods will act as Inspector of said election, and D. O. Daggett and W. S. Taylor will act as Judges of said election, to conduct the same; The amount of bonds to be issued is Twenty Thousand (\$20,000) Dollars, of the denomination of One Thousand (\$1000) Dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, interest payable annually.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, and are to run for the number of years, and will mature as follows, viz:

Bond No. 1, for \$1000, one year from its date.  
Bond No. 2, for \$1000, two years from its date.  
Bond No. 3, for \$1000, three years from its date.  
Bond No. 4, for \$1000, four years from its date.  
Bond No. 5, for \$1000, five years from its date.  
Bond No. 6, for \$1000, six years from its date.  
Bond No. 7, for \$1000, seven years from its date.  
Bond No. 8, for \$1000, eight years from its date.  
Bond No. 9, for \$1000, nine years from its date.  
Bond No. 10, for \$1000, ten years from its date.  
Bond No. 11, for \$1000, eleven years from its date.  
Bond No. 12, for \$1000, twelve years from its date.  
Bond No. 13, for \$1000, thirteen years from its date.  
Bond No. 14, for \$1000, fourteen years from its date.  
Bond No. 15, for \$1000, fifteen years from its date.  
Bond No. 16, for \$1000, sixteen years from its date.  
Bond No. 17, for \$1000, seventeen years from its date.  
Bond No. 18, for \$1000, eighteen years from its date.  
Bond No. 19, for \$1000, nineteen years from its date.  
Bond No. 20, for \$1000, twenty years from its date.

Said election will be held as provided by law, and as nearly as practicable in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California governing such elections. San Bruno School District of San Mateo County, State of California.

AMBROSE McSWENEY,  
Chairman of said Board of School Trustees.

THOMAS MASON,  
Clerk of said School District, and Clerk and Secretary of said Board of School Trustees.

C. S. DUEB,  
THOMAS MASON,  
AMBROSE McSWENEY,

Members of and constituting the Board of School Trustees of San Bruno School District in and of the County of San Mateo, State of California.  
Dated, May 9, A. D. 1905.

# PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS & C.  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the  
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Branch Office, 525 F St., Washington, D. C.

## IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

## Diplomacy.

Walker—Were you at the races yesterday?  
Ryder—No.  
Walker—Good! You are the very man I've been looking for.  
Ryder—Why so?  
Walker—I want to borrow \$5.

# ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

## At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:  
To save all he can.  
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expense incurred in caring for saved property and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire. The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

# South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE, South San Francisco, Cal.

# UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

# REAL ESTATE

# INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,  
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,  
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,  
Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.







# DEFEATED, BUT NOT DISGRACED.



AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF SHAKHE.

Half a battalion of Japanese infantry were advancing on a village when they were fired upon point blank by a battery of Russian guns. The Japanese advanced by short rushes, the ground affording good cover, especially as just in front of the guns there was a small ravine. On went the Japanese, firing between their rushes, till, when the final

charge came, it was seen that all the horses of the battery had been shot. The gunners, unable to get their guns away, had fought to the last, when surrender became inevitable. A Japanese soldier, outstripping his comrades, found himself alone in front of the guns, and the officer in command of the battery presenting his revolver as a sign of surrender.

## THE ENGINE'S SONG.

Through city and forest and field and glen  
I rush with the roaring train;  
My strength is the strength of a thousand men,  
My brain is my master's brain.  
I borrow the senses of him within  
Who watches the gleaming line;  
His pulses I feel through my frame of steel,  
His courage and will are mine.  
I hear, as I swerve on the upland curve,  
The echoing hills rejoice  
To answer the knell of my brazen bell.  
The laugh of my giant voice.  
And, white in the glare of the golden ray  
Or red in the furnace light,  
My smoke is a pillar of cloud by day,  
A pillar of flame by night.  
—Four-Track News.

## SWEET PEAS.

ARE you quite sure? I did want them so badly." The speaker paused. The listener on the other side of the thick privet hedge could almost fancy there were tears in her eyes. For the voice belonged to a woman—of that fact Miles Cathcart was sure. And, moreover, the owner thereof must be a young woman; not that the point interested him much. He was above and beyond number during the past ten years. And he was thirty-four now; getting quite an old man—quite a confirmed hermit. He looked around his beautiful garden, where the bees ran riot in the honeysuckles and the butterflies made free with the roses and tall virgin lilies. Quite a hermit. He was standing between two rows of magnificent sweet peas. From a glorious deep purple to the faintest shade of pink they crept up, each in its allotted space, between the sheltering, helpful sticks. The voice arrested his wandering attention once more. "Are you sure you haven't any sweet peas? I am sure I smell them somewhere. And I did so want a bunch for aunt on her birthday; they are her favorite flowers." There was no doubt about the chagrin; the tones of the voice dropped almost to a sob. Miles pictured a peevish face to himself. "Shure, now, but I ain't got none such things! Them as you smells belongs next door to Mr. Cathcart—they does; and he wouldn't spare 'em for love or money," the old gardener who rented the garden next to Cathcart explained. "Love or money? What had he to do with the former?" Miles asked himself bitterly. Of the latter he had enough and to spare, as his beloved flowers testified. Years ago—ten or twelve at least—he had thought that love and he had something in common; he had dreamed wild dreams and seen glorious visions; but neither the dreams nor the visions became realities. "She" went away with some one else, and he was left behind without a word, without a look, left to grow into a bitter, disappointed man—a hermit, who avoided all his fellow creatures, and gave the hulk of what remained of himself to his garden in the sunny southern fishing village to which he had drifted. "Wouldn't—don't you think you could go in and ask Mr. Cathcart to spare you just a few? The fragrance is so—strong; he must have hundreds, and he can't want to keep them all to himself," the speaker went on, imploringly. The gardener shook his head. "Sakes alive, missy, I'll not be the one to ask him!" he answered hurriedly. "You can do it an' you please, if you wants sweet peas so much; but I can't see why them roses ain't good enough for any one. 'Tis all the same w' visitors; they always wants what we haven't got—and that's straight."

Cathcart smiled to himself, on the other side of the hedge. He hadn't smiled for some months. So the owner of the voice was a visitor, was she? "He can't eat me, I suppose, and a cat may look at a king, mayn't it? You've heard of that old rhyme in Devonshire, haven't you?" "Go to, missy, with your gamin' of me!" he answered peevishly. "If you gits them sweet peas from Mr. Cathcart—well, I'll think differently of the rest of your sex for ever and ever afterwards." Miles heard the soft footfall on the path next door. The young lady was carrying her threat into execution. By rights he ought to go indoors and not be seen, but he chose to remain where he was, standing between his tall rows of magnificent sweet peas and awaiting the coming of— A tall, slender girl in white, with a big, shady hat almost hiding her flower-like face! Miles heard the soft frou-frou of her skirts; his ears had not heard the sound for ages. When he raised his dark gray eyes she was in front of him. He had been so hidden by his coveted flowers that she only caught sight of him then. A little sound—it might have been of fright, or surprise, or relief—broke from her lips. "Please," she said, ever so gently, "would you let me have a few of your sweet peas for aunt's birthday? They are lovely, aren't they?" burying her small nose in the blossoms. "But Walker hasn't any, and aunt is so fond of them!" "Who is aunt?" The question escaped his lips involuntarily; he had not the least desire to be rude or inquisitive, and the girl seemed to understand. "I mean Aunt Helen," she answered, with a slight air of dignity, which sat well upon her slender shoulders. "I have lived with her ever since mother died!" Miles Cathcart gripped the girl's muslin-clad shoulder. There was that in his handsome face which she hardly understood, but she did not shrink from him. "Helen who?" he almost commanded. "Tell me, quickly." "Templeton," the girl answered, quietly, as her companion grew excited. "Aunt Helen Templeton, for she has never married, you know. I think once upon a time there was a man—" "There was a man, you are quite right; but there were two—" "That is not true!" returned the girl, firmly, her mouth quivering at the implied slur upon one so beloved. "She helped mother out of a difficulty, for mother told me just before she died, and she said that I must always look after Aunt Helen, and I mean to. Come, will you give me the flowers—those lovely sweet peas? If you do, I will forgive you and all you have snipped off to-day." In haste the man snipped off bloom after bloom. The girl watched him wondering as he despoiled the plants of every flower. "Give them to you?" he asked, his face transfigured with a great joy, as he turned and faced her, his work of destruction done, and a big bunch of sweet peas in his hands. "No; but if you will take me, I will give them to her myself." At a garden gate, a little farther down the road, a lady was standing, shading her eyes from the glare of the sun and watching the white, dusty roadway eagerly, as if in search of some one. There was no need for words—one look was enough. Over her face the color swept and then receded, leaving it deathly pale. Miles laid the sweet peas aside and stretched out his empty arms, while Helen Templeton crept into them at last—her hungering heart satisfied. Agatha turned away abruptly. She understood. "It is all owing to a bunch of sweet

peas," Cathcart said, when at length he could speak. "But for that we might still have been apart." And Helen acquiesced joyfully. From thenceforth sweet peas were her favorite flower.

## THEODORE P. SHONTS.

Executive Head of the Panama Canal Commission.

As chairman of the commission which is to have charge of digging the Panama canal, Theodore P. Shonts becomes an important figure. He is to receive a salary of \$35,000 per year, and his relation to the enterprise will be like that of a railroad president to his road. The general manager will be Chief Engineer Wallace. He

THEO. P. SHONTS, will have absolute charge of construction work, but Mr. Shonts will be the executive head and the direct representative of the President. Theodore P. Shonts is a prominent railroad man, having long been president of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Road. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., fifty years ago, and graduated with the class of 1876 at Monmouth College. He was graduated with the degree of B. A., and three years after the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the same institution. In July, 1881, he became president of the Iowa Construction Company, which was then building a railroad, and a year later he was made general superintendent of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, which position he occupied for four years. In 1886 he became general manager of the same road, and in 1898 was made president. It was in the latter year that Mr. Shonts and Paul Morton secured practical control of the Three I's, as the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad is commonly called. Later they sold to the Vanderbilt system and made a million each on the deal. He then went into the Clover Leaf Road, as the Toledo, Peoria & Western is known, and his executive ability was shown there. His income is \$100,000 a year.

## Toys Possess Real Value.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, head of the kindergarten movement in this country, says: "Toys form a bridge between the great realities of life and the child's small capacity." If this is true then toys which bridge from nothing to nowhere are useless. This was the case with the playthings of the second family of children with whom I lived in the capacity of nursery governess. They had no connection either with the present state of the children's minds or with any future stage of development. What possible pleasure or profit could children of two and four get out of a bagatelle board? They had not the mechanical strength nor skill to shoot the ball, still less the mental power to count the points, and least of all any care as to whether they won or not. They had various mechanical toys far beyond their power to manipulate or understand, and some Japanese things in jointed bamboo the object of which I was never able to discover. There were no blocks, no balls, nothing to minister to their instinct for construction, but their spirit of destruction was encouraged. The possessions that seemed to please them most were a stick with a horse's head at one end, on which they could pretend to ride; a little iron wagon which they could drag around, some reins with which they could play horse and a mechanical pig whose internal organs were a coiled spring and a wheel or two. They saw horses and wagons in the real life around them and pigs were common objects in the landscape. These toys gave them a little world of their own suited to their capacity, to enjoy which they did not need the help of an adult. —Miss Martha B. Bensley in Every-body's.

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## IS GOING TO CHURCH A DUTY?

By Rev. Minot Savage.

The highest and finest thing in a man is love, sympathy, tenderness, pity, helpfulness. No matter what your theological ideas may be, no matter whether you believe in God and the future life or not, so much is true. The highest and most characteristic thing in a man is this which we call spiritual. And when we say that a man ought to be a man it means that he ought to climb up and live in these ranges of his being. Any creature ought to be what it can be. We buy a singing bird, and it does not sing. We feel that we are being cheated. A horse that is destined for the race course, we say, ought to be able to run. A dray horse may be simply strong and well trained. A pointer dog must point. A setter dog must set. We claim that a creature ought to be what it is called and is capable of being. A man ought to come up and live in the spiritual ranges of his being. If he does not, he is not a man, is not true to the highest and noblest conception of his being. You cannot love and sympathize and be tender and helpful all by yourself and with nobody to love, with whom to sympathize, toward whom you are to be helpful. The very fact of cultivating these things, which constitute you in the highest and truest sense of the word a man, of necessity puts you in vital and helpful relation to your fellow men.

What then? The church is the only organization on the face of the earth that has this cultivation of manhood, this development of the highest and most essential characteristics of men and women, as its one essential aim. The church exists for this: It is a place where these faculties and powers are appealed to, where they are called out and developed, where they are directed and brought into play. This is what the church is for, and there is no other organization in all the wide world the one aim and end and object of which is to make manhood and womanhood.

## HANDWRITING IS PASSING.

By Elmer E. Rogers.

The unsophisticated "professor" of penmanship who up to within a few years made his perennial winter pilgrimage throughout the rural districts, clad in a long tailed coat and wearing a coachman's plug hat, has passed away. He gave lessons in ornamental penwork. His dexterity in the doing of fancy pen-skating, that resulted in fanciful birds, chickens, and other animals of a forgotten geological age, added handsomely to his success in the business of gathering in tuition fees.

Our commercial schools, together with private and public schools alike, have relegated the flourish in handwriting to the final resting place of the obsolete. To the student seeking the practical in business the fanciful is never heard of and much less taught.

The typewriting machine now gnaws at the vitals of public skill in its mode of recording thought. Speed of execution and facility in reading the typewritten page are elements which bring the stenographer and her typewriter into the field of business as queen of the correspondence turf.

For the bookkeeper and clerk a handwriting, clear, accurate and brief retains its hold, and the utility of handwriting has not absolutely faded into a sentiment, nor will schools eliminate instruction in the art while penmanship retains a glimmer of its usefulness. There seems to be a unanimity of opinion among contemporary proprietors of commercial colleges and those of schools of penmanship that some type of plain writing that resembles the time honored systems affords the chief advantages.

In the meantime, may not a writing alphabet be devised which would be a happy medium between longhand and

stenography? After a century or more, such a device would be supplanted by a higher ideal. By overcoming objections urged by self-centered people, such a universal system of recording thought by pen might continue in vogue till the genius of invention should have discovered a more acceptable way.

## DO THE HARD THINGS FIRST.

By A. S. Monroe.

A bank president was asked to what one thing more than all others could he attribute his success. He pointed to a small printed motto which hung above his desk; it read:

## DO THE HARD THING FIRST.

If there is a requirement to success in your business for which you have an antipathy, conquer it, or it will be the rock on which your ship will founder. Overcome the idea that certain things are disagreeable in order that your life may contain no disagreeable duties. Bend before the wind that you be not broken.

Every position in the world has its drawbacks, every line of work has its disagreeable side, and failure many times can be traced to this shirking from attending to the disagreeable, seemingly unimportant, or difficult task. A mother dreads to punish her child. She can't bear the scene it will cause, and she lets the small error go uncorrected until it grows great.

An employer thinks it mean and small to speak to his help about being on time; and so the few moments are lost each day, other leaks are not stopped, and his business is ruined.

If you have not met with the success you think your efforts merit, just cast about for the disagreeable portions of your work from which you have shrunk. You will find them and you may not attach any importance to them; but be assured they are just that important that they have kept you from the success you might otherwise have achieved.

## SEARCH FOR IDEAS TO REACH SUCCESS.

By John A. Howland.

One great secret of success is to be always on the lookout for new ideas. Who is the successful farmer to-day? The man who is using all his own ideas, plus those of his ancestors, plus those of his rivals, plus those of the scientists and experimenters. Take the commonplace idea of rotation of crops. If a man waited to prove that he couldn't raise wheat year in and year out on the same patch of ground he would be bankrupt before he arrived at an independent conclusion. The distinguishing characteristic of Americans is their ability to assimilate new ideas. Whatever an American sees done abroad he feels equal to attempting at home, whether it is raising ostriches, olives or family trees. As soon as he "catches on" that a thing is profitable or excellent he attempts to master and possess it.

It is the sign of the successful man that he is willing to take suggestions, not necessarily to act on them, but to consider them, to digest them, and extract from them any kernel of good there may be in them. Some of our business men make a point of seeing, if only for a moment, every one who wishes an interview. Such men appreciate the fact that every human brain has some tiny sprout of an idea about something. And that bit of worked out experience, even of so humble a person as a washerwoman, may exactly complete some half-born and struggling idea of their own. Such men are willing to listen to much trash in order to gain one little half of an idea, much as the book lover rummages dusty shops hour after hour in the hope of lighting on some one rare volume.

## WORLD'S BIGGEST FLUME.

It is at Niagara Falls and Will Develop 60,000 Horse Power.

The largest steel flume ever built is at Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side of the river, where the Ontario Power Company has secured rights for the development of 180,000 horsepower. The flume has a length of 6,810 feet. Its inside diameter is 18 feet, and it will divert 3,900 cubic feet

Thus the company has come into possession of 100,000,000 square feet of good building lumber, 200,000 square feet of sash lumber, 10,000 doors, 1,500,000 square feet of glass skylights, 3,000,000 square feet of iron and felt roofing, 4,000,000 square feet of burlap for wall covering, 500,000 incandescent lights and copper wire which cost \$650,000. Among its assets are two hospitals complete in all modern equipments; three greenhouses ready

## ROBBERS WERE MYSTERIOUS.

Proved to Be Six White Owls and Not Uncas Ghosts.

All winter long T. M. Sark has been troubled in his mind over events in his henhouse in his farm in Judson township, in this county, says a La Sueur (Minn.) special to the St. Paul Globe. He never saw a sign of a rat or mouse about the place; the hens seemed to get up in the night to eat and drink and, every night or so, a good, fat fowl was missing from the flock. He locked the door, but that did no good. He tied a watchdog nearby, but that helped not at all.

He hired a man to stay in the coop overnight, but in the morning the fellow was gone and was seen the next morning on Frank Everett's farm in Cleveland, ten miles away, muttering to himself and talking about "ghosts."

Yesterday the mystery was solved. Sark climbed up into the loft of the henhouse to open the ventilators further, and there he saw, perched on a box in a long, white row, six big white horned owls, that had stolen in in the fall and had been living off his substance all winter.

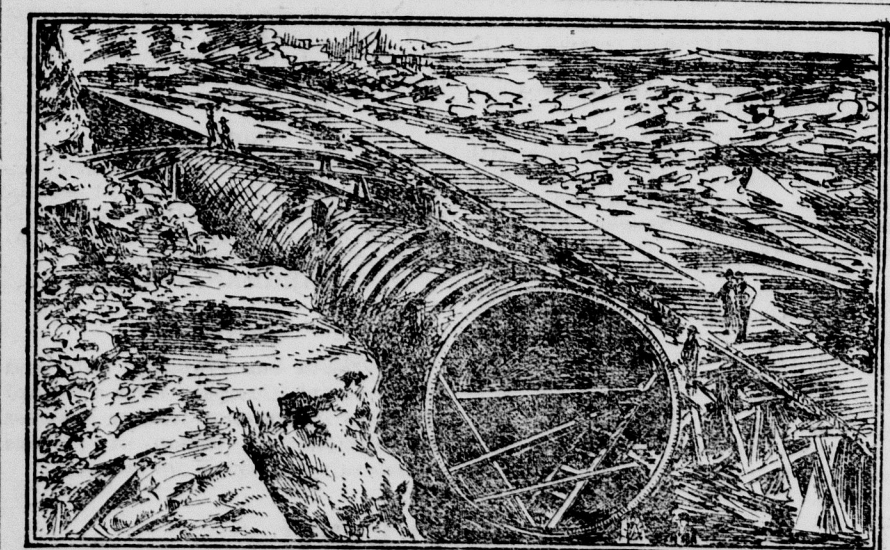
It was just in the gloaming when there was too much light for the owls and not enough for him, but he seized a club and went for them with the entire winter's concentrated wrath and vengeance in his blood, and they responded to the battle with an energy born of full feed and a soft snap about to be destroyed. He lost a good deal of blood, more hair and all his shirt and broke up about \$4 worth of exhibition coops with the wild blows he delivered in the half light, and finally came out victor and stretched his six uninvited pensioners in fuzzy, white heaps on the floor of the loft.

Some people who hear the story shrug their shoulders and smile and think that it was "bats in the garret," and not owls in the loft, that troubled him, but they are entirely wrong.

## Violence of Tropical Storms.

The violence of tropical storms is proverbial, yet never before has one been scientifically registered in which so much water fell in so short a time as at Santiago de Cuba recently. An English engineer who gauged the rainfall found that it was at the rate of over four inches an hour and that between 7 and 10 o'clock in the evening more than a foot of water reached the ground. The storm covered nearly 800 square miles and in places was heavier than at Santiago.

Inventing bad habits in others, and neglecting your own faults, is not Reform.



LARGEST STEEL FLUME IN THE WORLD.

of water from the river above the Horseshoe falls every second. This flume is so large that it was necessary to establish a temporary shop on the grounds for its construction. It runs through Victoria Park and is laid in a trench. In order that it may not mar the beauty of the park lands, the great pipe is covered with earth, but before being so concealed was given a jacket of concrete, so that there would be no unequal pressure of the earth. The flume is protected against electrolysis. From the water that will flow through this pipe it is expected to develop 60,000 electrical horse-power. Three such flumes will be constructed.

## SELLING A WORLD'S FAIR.

What Becomes of All the Material When All Is Over.

On a bid of \$450,000 a Chicago company has bought and is removing buildings, the material and construction of which cost \$14,000,000, says the World's Work. This includes all the physical property of the exposition company except the intramural cars and street railway equipment, which were sold to the St. Louis Car Company for \$150,000; the palace of liberal arts, which is to be permanent and a few minor structures.

for utilization anywhere, each 300 feet long, with many sorts of plants and flowers; a fire department big enough for a city of 50,000 inhabitants, comprising nine engines and 100,000 feet of rubber hose; thousands of chairs of all sorts; miles of iron picket and woven-wire fences; hundreds of desks; wagon dump cars and steam rollers enough to fit up a dozen good roads societies and many other sorts of paraphernalia.

Out of the structures, equipments and furnishings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition a good-sized city could be built. The debris would construct half a dozen fairs like that at Buffalo in 1901, or that which is to open in Portland, Ore., in June, 1905.

## The Difference.

"In the city we always dress for dinner."

"Must be lazy. In the country we have been dressed about seven hours by the time the dinner bell rings."—Illinois State Journal.

## Great Hand to Draw.

"How does Dick draw at college?" "Mighty well," replied the old man; "drawn on me yesterday for \$100 an' I'm expectin' another draw by the next mail."—Atlanta Constitution.







# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

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Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

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## TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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